REGISTERED N [illegible]-1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,590.—New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Forth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found,

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, HODEIDA, JEDDAH, ALGIERS, AND LISBON.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PATNA, 1,789 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander H. A. Street, as above, from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 24th August 1876.

The Patna is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 31 First-class Passengers and 12 Second-class.

The Steamers leaving Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 16th August, and on SATURDAY, the 19th idem, for Kurrachee, can carry forward Cargo and Passengers for transfer to the Patna.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August 1876.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo every week.

The S. S. CANARA, 1,9 2 Tons, 276 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	26	Leaves Madras	8
,, Carwar	26	,, Coconada	10
,, Naralcl	30	,, Vizagapatam	11
,, Alleppy	31	,, Bimlipatam	11
,, Tuticorin	1	,, Calingapatam	12
,, Colombo	2	,, Gopalpore	12
,, Galle	3	,, False Point	13
,, Negapatam	6	Arrives CALCUTTA	15

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

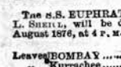
Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontinak, Atcheen, Padang and Molucoos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

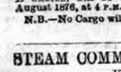
The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Aug.		Sept.
Leaves BOMBAY	23	Leaves BUSSORAH	13
,, Kurrachee	27	,, Mahomerah	13
,, Muscat	30	,, Fao	13
,, Bunder Abbas	Sept. 1	,, Bushire	15
,, Linga	2	,, Bunder Abbas	20
,, Baharein	4	,, Muscat	22
,, Bushire	5	,, Jask	26
,, Fao	7	,, Gwader	25
,, Mahomerah	7	,, Kurrachee	29
Arrives BUSSORAH	Sept. 8	Arrives BOMBAY	Oct. 1

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the S.W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every SATURDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S. S. Arole, 577 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Willis, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 19th August 1876, at 2 P. M.

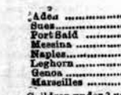
The S.S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. L. Shiell, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd August 1876, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	23	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Marseilles	53	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st September 1876.
SUMATRA to sail on SUNDAY, 1st October 1876.
ASSIRIA to sail on SUNDAY, 15th October 1876.
BATAVIA to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st November 1876.
AUSTRALIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st December 1876.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

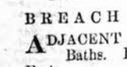
For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c, apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay July 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO ITALY.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



IN addition to the regular Steamers, Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co. will despatch from Bombay their well-known and fast Steamer ASSIRIA on the 15th October next, for SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES.

This Vessel has large and comfortable accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class passengers.

For passages apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

No. 9, Hummum Street.

HOTELS.

MALABAR HOTEL,

BREACH CANDY, BOMBAY.

ADJACENT to the Sea and Swimming Baths. Half hour's drive from the Fort.

Situation the most healthy and beautiful and the accommodation superior to any other Hotel in Bombay.

TERMS—Rs. 5 PER DAY (NO EXTRAS.)

Special arrangements for lengthened periods.

W. H. SARGENT, Proprietor.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Aug. 1876.	From Bombay.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	R. N. R.			
		3763	600	25th—Southampton.	
				Sept.	
PERA	G. Hyde	R. N. R.	2119	450	1st—Suez, &c.
CATHAY	R. T. Dundas		2982	450	8th—Southampton.
SUMATRA	J. C. Almond	R. N. R.	2488	450	15th—Suez, &c.
KHEDIVE	J. D. Stewart		3742	600	22nd—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Marseilles, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 2 P.M. precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th August 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 21st August 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

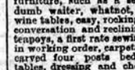
THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. GEELONG, Captain C. Fraser, (1,535 Tons and 250 H.P.), will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on FRIDAY, the 18th August 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Bombay, 7th August 1876. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 19th August, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.



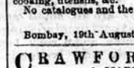
THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamship CHINA, 2,046 Tons, and 400 H. P., Captain J. Orman, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
3, Rampart Row, 12th August 1876. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR, and LIVERPOOL :—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	22nd July.	6th Sept.
EUROPA	2377	424	.....	9th Aug.	23rd Sept.
INDIA	2289	500	.....	9th Sept.	21st Oct.
MACEDONIA	2292	816	.....	7th Oct.	18th N. V.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	.....	21st Oct.	6th Dec.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First-class accommodation fitted with every convenience.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Trans-Atlantic Service.

FARES FROM BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 500

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passage all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamers within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

Bombay, 23th July 1876.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

The following Steamers will sail from Bombay as under :—

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL to sail on 19th August,
,, CHILDWALL HALL ,, 30th September.
,, CITY OF BALTIMORE ,, 11th October.
,, TRENTHAM HALL to follow.

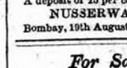
SPECIAL ATTENTION of INTENDING PASSENGERS is particularly called to these fine and very fast steamers, which have been built specially for the Indian Trade. The average time occupied on the passage is 15 days.

For Rates of Passage Money and for any further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL *VIA* NAPLES.



THE S.S. TRINACRIA, Captain Hutchison, sailing on the 6th September, will call at NAPLES. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c.

'AT 1 P.M.

A handsome buggy with horse and harness,
A thorough bred bull terrier pups, 2 months old.
The property of a gentleman proceeded to Europe :—
A light English-built dog cart.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome French-polished and richly Carved Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., at Chowpaty, Queen's Road.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household furniture, &c., the property of J. MASSON, Esquire, the same comprises rich clear cut glass ware, dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, plated ware such as dish covers, hotwater corry dishes, cruet and pickle stands, ice pitcher, tea set, waiter, ice pail, jam pot, lot of spoons and forks, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished household furniture, such as a set of camp table in 4 pieces, sideboard, dumb waiter, whatnot, dining room chairs, circular, pier, and wine tables, easy, rocking, reclining, and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining sofas, chiffonier, ornament stands, tempoys, a first rate sewing machine by "Wheeler and Wilson," in working order, carpets, pictures, flower vases, figures, clocks, carved four posts bedstead, iron cot, dressing and washing tables, dressing and cheval glasses, clothes presses, chest of drawers, gown stand, towel horses, dispense articles, copper, cooking, utensils, &c.

No catalogues and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1876.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SEWING MACHINES.

On TUESDAY next, the 22nd inst., at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

An Invoice of 15 new Sewing Machines of the undermentioned designs, viz:—Gardiner, Indispensible, Singer, Dolly Varden, Little Lady, and Home Shuttle on stands ; and Little Lady, Home Shuttle and Dolly Varden Hand Machines.

Now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On TUESDAY next, the 22nd inst., at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms :—

10 bales grey shirtings,
5 bales grey dhotis,
An Invoice of Pictures, Hardware and Fancy goods, consisting of engravings and prints in gilt frames, cash boxes, metal teaspoons, keyrings, scissors, imitation meerschaum pipes, linen faced collars and shirt fronts, shell work boxes, 24, 28, 31, and 36 in fireproof safes, brass caddlesticks, watch glasses, waterproof coats, brass padlocks, carriage lamps, Turkey sponges, paper scuttle tea trays and tables, lady's fancy rings, gilt Albert chains, &c.

SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST AND 2ND CLASS MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARES.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 23rd instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Kasara Bunder.

About 200 tons superior 1st and 2nd class Moulmein Teak Squares, in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1876.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
MILITARY SQUARE, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CALLIANDASS and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction Room, Military Square, No. 1, by order of Mr. Parshotumdas Vullabhdas, on account and risk of Vajeerunbebee, the following Jewellery :—

1 Lady's gold chain with brooch.
2 Pearl earrings with emerald drop and pearl.
1 Neck ornament set with precious stone.
1 Brooch set in white stones.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 19th August 1876.

For Sale at this Office,
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOW READY.

GOLD FOR INDIA :

OR

REMARKS UPON THE DEPRECIATION OF THE RUPEE, ITS CAUSES, EFFECTS AND REMEDY.

BY

LEWIS G. HYNES, OF H. M.'S MINT.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, RHENISH WINES, direct from Mr. F. J. Valckenberg, the owner of the well-known and celebrated Liebfraumilch Cloister Vineyards.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.

THE MEMBERS and OFFICE-BEARERS of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB are requested to MEET at the Commodore's Office 5 P.M., TUESDAY, 22nd August, to consider the position of the Club under the Royal Warrant.

Bombay, 18th August 1876.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are hereby INVITED for the construction of a NEW SEWER, 6' x 4', along MARINE STREET to the FORT CUSTOM HOUSE, a distance of about 1,600 feet.

Plans can be seen at this Office and copies of the Specification and Conditions of Contract can be obtained on payment of Rupees Two.

Tenders must be sealed and sent in to the address of the Municipal Commissioner on or before the 5th proximo.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

C. B. BRAHAM, C.E.,
Deputy Executive Engineer in Charge.

Executive Engineer's Office, 18th August 1876.

FOR SALE, at CAMP DEOLALI, a full size BILLIARD TABLE, by Burroughes and Watts, complete with six lights Cocoanut Oil Lamp and about thirty Cues, &c., lately covered with new cloth. Price RUPEES (900) NINE HUNDRED.

Also a SODAWATER MACHINE, No. 1, by Howard Tyler, Engineer, in good order, complete with two wooden square Tanks, lining with zinc, holding about seventy gallons of water each, a new spare Brass Pump and a lot of Valves, Cocks, &c. Price RUPEES (800) EIGHT HUNDRED.

Apply to

KHURSEDJEE DOSSABHAI,
Camp Deolali, August, 1876. General Merchant.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 416 of 1873.

MULHARRAO PATUNGSHAW, Rajah of Jowar, and the said MULHARRAO *alias* PATUNGSHAW, successor and legal representative of GOPIGABAI, Widow of GHEREBHAO, late Rajah of Jowar, deceased ..... Plaintiff.

versus

CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE DHUNAPATELL, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant, residing at Falkland Road, in the Island of Bombay, outside the Fort ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the DECREE made in the above suit, and bearing date the Twentieth day of June, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-four, the following IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION before C. AGNEW TURNER, Esquire, Acting Assistant Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Thirteen day of September next, at the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon :—

All that piece or parcel of freehold foras Land or Ground with the bungalow, messuage, tenement or dwelling house built and standing thereon with the appurtenances thereof, situate on the southern side of the Falkland Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, in the City of Bombay, which said piece or parcel of land contains by admeasurement Two Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-nine square yards, be the same a little more or less, and is bounded on or towards the East by land belonging to the abovenamed Cursetjee Hormusjee Dhunapatell, on or towards the West by a public road, on or towards the North by the said Falkland Road, and on or towards the South by the property of Merjeebhoy Bapoojee Vicajee, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 425, and which said bungalow was formerly assessed under No. A 41 and is now assessed under No. 63. All which premises were lately in the possession of the said Cursetjee Hormusjee Dhunapatell and are now in the occupation of Shapoorjee Hormusjee Patuck as tenant at a monthly rent of Rupees Eighty-seven and Annas Eight, the said tenant paying all outgoings excepting the House Rate.

For further particulars, and for the conditions of sale, application may be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. FLETCHER and SMITH, Attornies for the plaintiff abovenamed in Rampart Row, within the Fort.—Dated this 14th day of August 1876.

C. AGNEW TURNER,
Acting Assistant Commissioner.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

CURRENT METER, an instrument for gauging the velocity of rivers and streams, in Mahogany case, by Elliott. Rs. 92-8.

PENTAGRAPH, for copying or reducing plans, drawings, &c., in any proportion. Best brass, in case, by Elliott.

30 inch..... Rs. 135.

CENTROLINEAD, for drawing buildings &c., in perspective, where the vanishing point falls beyond the edge of the paper or board. Best made Ebony, 42 inch, with studs to work against. Rs. 35.

EXCENTROLINEAD, for drawing eccentric lines, as the sides of arms of wheels, &c., in ivory and electrum. Rs. 10-8.

BOX SEXTANT, divided on silver, with telescope, in leather sling case, by Elliott. Rs. 88.

OPTICAL SQUARE, best brass, in morocco case, by Elliott. Rs. 18.

BUILDER'S OR DRAINAGE LEVEL, with sights and stand, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 55.

CLINOMETER, rule form, with sights and levels, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25.

ISOGRAPH, a protracted rule, giving any angle, brass mounted, by Stanley. Rs. 4-8.

CROSS STAFF HEAD, circular, brass with centre axis and circle divided on silver, in polished Mahogany case, with staff for holding ditto, by Stanley. Rs. 40.

DITTO plain brass, octagonal, in case, with staff. Rs. 20.

ODONTOGRAPH, for drawing TEETH OF WHEELS, so that any two wheels of a set may work truly together.

In Cardboard, enamelled, with instructions. Rs. 6-0.

REFLECTING LEVEL, a suspended reflector, in case, by Stanley. Rs. 25-12.

THEODOLITES, 5 inch TRANSIT, and 6 inch EVEREST patterns, DUMPY LEVELS, 10 inch and 14 inch, Y LEVELS, PRISMATIC COMPASSES, LEVELLING STAVES, and every kind of MATHEMATICAL, SURVEYING and DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seal, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES FOR LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

REDUCED RATES for Assurance of CIVILIANS Resident in India, and for MILITARY MEN in Civil employ.

FOR Rs. 1,000 ON A SINGLE LIFE FOR THE WHOLE TERM THEREOF. *WITHOUT PROFITS.*

Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.	Age.	Yearly.	Age	Yearly.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
20	25 9 8	24	26 14 8	28	28 10 0	32	30 13 4
21	25 14 0	25	27 5 4	29	29 2 8	33	31 6 8
22	26 3 4	26	27 12 0	30	29 11 4	34	32 1 4
23	26 8 8	27	28 2 8	31	30 4 0	35	32 11 4

BOMBAY :

Medical Referee—James Arnott, Esq., M.D.

Agents—Killick, Nixon & Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, a Second-hand 5 Horse Power VERTICAL BOILER. For particulars apply to the MANAGER *Bombay Gazette*.

TO LET, FOUR GROUND FLOOR ROOMS, with separate Kitchen, near Grant Road Railway Station, West. Rent Rs. 40. Apply "J.," care of this Paper.

BOMBAY UNION CRICKET CLUB.—MEMBERS who take part in the MATCH TO-DAY are requested to be on the Gymkhana ground at 10-30 sharp.

BOMBAY UNITED FOOTBALL CLUB.—MEMBERS engaged for THIS EVENING'S MATCH *VS.* "BYCULLA," are requested to be present on the ground precisely at 5-15. Uniform—RED and WHITE. J. CANNON, Honorary Secretary.

INDIAN TEAS.

LARGE SUPPLIES of the new Season's Produce have been received from

THE KOUSANIE GARDENS.

SOUCHONG AND KOUSANIE MIXTURE.

PACKET of 2 lbs., cash...Rs. 3 8
BOX of 5 lbs., cash..... ,, 8 8

HYSON AND ORANGE PEKOE.

Per lb., cash .....Rs. 2 0

These well-known Teas are grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY (LIMITED), and have gained a larger number of Medals and Prizes in India and England than the production of any similar Company.

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES.

BEFORE buying any other, the Public are requested to see the Machines or send for the Prospectus to

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.,

BOMBAY : 6, Elphinstone Circle.

CALCUTTA : 2, Chowringhee Road.

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

M. BRESLAUER & Co. beg to announce to the Public that the want now so much felt for a SUPPLY of ICE, can easily be remedied by their purchasing

CARRE'S NEW PATENT ICE MACHINE.

Price, complete with four Decanters and one Vase for Block Ice, Rs. 225.

These machines produce Ice in FIVE MINUTES, and can be seen working at M. B. & Co.'s premises.

PIANOS! PIANOS!

JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,

A FEW

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS,

As imported by Mr. NEUBERG for the last 12 years, with all the latest improvements.

PRICE RS. 650, NETT CASH, inclusive of packing.

Solid Walnutwood, made expressly for India, by order of

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

C. BOUNEVIALLE & CO.,

9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

AND LONDON, BORDEAUX AND HYDERABAD (DECCAN).

PRIZE MEDAL,
BOMBAY EXHIBITION 1873.

REVISED Price List.

SHERRIES.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts Per Doz. Rs. a.	Pints Per Doz. Rs. a.
OLD PALE SHERRY, (our own), recommended; an excellent Dinner Sherry; dry..	18 0	...	
VINO DE PASTO, Pink capsule (our own), pale and dry	23 0	...	
AMONTILLADO, Light, Pink capsule (our own), dry and delicate	31 0	...	
MANZANILLA, Blue capsule (our own), full bodied, nutty, and dry	33 0	...	
AMOROSO, Green capsule (our own), very treacly, a first rate wine	37 0	...	
MONTILLA of Cordova (red capsule), the perfection of dry wine, highly recommended to Connoisseurs	35 0	...	

PORTS.

OLD PORT from the Alto Douro district, well matured in wood, plain capsule	20 0	...	
VERY OLD PORT (brown capsule and label), recommended	22 0	...	
SUPERIOR OLD PORT (black capsule, and label), possessing the invigorating properties required by invalids	24 0	...	
EXTRA FINE OLD PORT (particular blue capsule and label): this superlative wine is from one of the first vineyards in Portugal..	34 0	...	

CHAMPAGNES.

OUR OWN (signed ticket) Private Cuvee Extra Dry	46 0	24 0	
Do. Vintage 1868	0 0	24 0	
AYALA & Co.'s Chateau d'Ay, extra dry quality	40 0	21 8	
Do do in Magnums	70 0	...	
Do do ½ pints, suitable for invalids	15 0	...	
FREMINET ET FILS (Fleur de Bouzy)	38 0	21 0	
GEISLER'S (India special)	50 0	27 8	
JULES MUMM'S First quality (white label)	49 0	16 0	
BARON DE SAULT'S (for Tiffin)	27 8	14 8	

BORDEAUX—RED AND WHITE.

ST. JULIEN MEDOC (our own)	11 0	6 8	
CHATEAU LAROSE (our own)	16 0	8 12	
CHATEAU LEOVILLE ,,	18 8	10 8	
PAUILLAC ,,	17 0	9 8	
ST. ESTEPHE ,,	15 8	8 12	
MOUTON D'ARMAILHAC, (our own brand)	19 8	10 12	
SAUTERNE ,,	17 8	9 12	
CHATEAU D'OISY, a much dryer Wine than Sauterne	22 0	12 0	
CHATEAU YQUEM ,,	23 0	12 8	
CHATEAU LABEGORCE (Margaux)	27 0	15 0	
CHATEAU MARGAUX (our own brand)	27 0	15 0	

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

POMARD (our own brand)	20 8	11 0	
CHAMBERTIN ,,	21 8	11 8	
CHABLIS (our own Brand)	18 8	10 8	

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

SPARKLING MOSELLE Brauneberger	28 8	16 12	
Do do Josephshoffer	33 8	18 12	
Do do Zeltinger	36 8	20 4	
Do do Scharzhofberger	38 0	21 4	
CREMANT BLANC	30 8	16 12	

STILL MOSELLE.

ZELTINGER	24 0	...	
SCHARZBERG	30 0	...	

STILL HOCKS.

	Duty and Town Dues Paid.	Quarts. Per Doz. Rs. as.	Pints. Per Doz. Rs. as.
ERBACH	23 0	..	
RHENISH	18 0	10 0	
RODENTHAL	20 0	11 0	
NIERSTEIN	22 0	13 0	
DEIDESHEIM, No. 1	21 0	13 0	
RUDESHEIMER	24 0	13 0	
GRUNHAUSEN	28 0	..	
HOCKHEIMER	28 0	..	
JOHANNISBERGER	38 0	20 0	
GEISENHEIM	24 0	..	
DEIDESHEIM, No. 2	18 0	10 0	
SCHLOSS JOHANISBERG. (Select Growth).	30 0	..	
SCHLARLACHBERG	32 0	..	
LIEBFRAUMILCH	28 0	20 0	
STEINWEIN IN BOCKSBEUTEL	31 0	..	

SPARKLING HOCKS.

SPARKLING HOCHHEIMER	28 8	16 8	
,, RUDESHEIMER	33 8	18 12	
,, RAUENTHALER	36 8	20 12	
,, JOHANNISBERGER	39 8	21 12	

MADEIRA.

FINE OLD J. F. Reserve	32 0	..	

BRANDIES.

FINE CHAMPAGNE COGNAC (our own) recommended	28 0	..	
OUR OWN, * Star	24 0	..	
Do do ** Stars	26 0	..	
To do *** Stars	28 0	..	
HENNESSY'S * one Star	28 0	..	
Do. ** two Stars	32 0	..	
Do. *** three Stars	34 0	..	
MARTELL'S Brandy * one Star	27 0	..	
Do * one Star Flasks	...	15 0	
Do ** two Stars	29 0	..	
Do *** three ,,	32 0	..	
L. FURLAUD'S * Star	23 0	..	
Do ** stars	25 0	..	
Do *** Stars	27 0	..	
Do V.O.S recommended	35 0	..	
EXSHAW'S No. 1	39 8	..	
Do No. 2	23 0	..	
DENNIS MOUNIE'S	27 0	..	

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD TOM, Swaine Boord & Co.'s	17 8	9 8	
HOLLAND GIN, Large and Small Flasks..	26 8

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, 18TH AUGUST 1876.

ALTHOUGH Piece Goods in Manchester were said to be unchanged, the Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday, influenced doubtless by the drop in Exchange on this side, and the favourable report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau on the American crop, closed dull, the sales only reaching 12,000 bales—the first time they have been estimated at less than 16,000 bales since the 1st instant. Prices on the spot as quoted by Reuter show no change, nor are they apparently lower for arrivals, Fair Dhollera, with the Fair Clause, ship named, being quoted at 4 7/16d., and G. F. Westerns, August-September shipment, via Cape, at 4¼d. per lb. At the same time a dull market virtually means lower rates, and if the trade cease operating freely, it will require great firmness on the part of holders to prevent a reaction following the late activity.

Wednesday's New York telegram quotes ready Mid. Uplands at 12¼ cents and November shipment at 11 9/16 cents, a decline in both instances of ⅛ cent per lb.

The London General Produce Markets yesterday were unchanged in every respect. Reuter's weekly quotations for metals show a decline of £1 per ton in Tile Copper, an advance of ¼d. per lb. in Yellow Metal Sheathing and Braziers, and of 5s per ton in Silesian Spelter.

Enfaced Rupee Paper in London has advanced £2 all round, Fours and Fours-and-a half being now quoted at 85½ and Fives-and-a-half at 89. Consols are still quoted at 96⅞; French Rentes have advanced from 106½ to 106¾.

The Bank of England return for the week exhibits a further increase in strength, the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities having advanced from 58⅞ to 60⅞ per cent. The Reserve has increased by £1,312,500 and Bullion by £750,000, while Bills Discounted show a reduction of £187,500. The position thus shown is unparalleled in the history of the Bank and affords convincing proof not only of the suspicion attaching to all classes of investments, but of the absolute stagnation in trade generally. One extreme of this kind is pretty sure sooner or later to beget the opposite, but at the present moment it is difficult to see where the relief is to come from, and to all appearance money is likely to remain a drug in the market for some time to come.

Bar Silver according to Reuter has declined from 53¾d. to 53¾d. per oz., but as we mentioned yesterday private telegrams then quoted 53¼d. and this rate is confirmed to-day. The shipments for this port by yesterday's mail steamer from Southampton only total £59,000, but we shall probably hear of a larger amount next week as considerable purchases have been made of late.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has continued extremely weak, and although our quotations only mark a nominal decline of 1-16d., there are almost no sellers at current rates, and the market shows every symptom of a further fall. We learn from private sources that the Secretary of State for India has advertised for tenders for £500,000 of Council drafts at the next usual fortnightly biddings on the 6th proximo, but that the Bank of England will receive tenders in the interval for a further sum of £250,000 at 1s. 9d. per rupee. After the rise which took place last week, and the unexpected rates obtained for the million sterling then alloted, it is hazardous to express an opinion as to whether the extra amount offered will find buyers, but looking to the present appearance of things to say that 1s. 9d. per rupee is altogether beyond the market, is putting it mildly. There may be something in the position of silver at home which justifies Government in naming such a rate, but if so it is evidently unknown here; and we learn to-day, moreover, that the demand for China, to which so much of the last rise was owing, has fallen off, Exchange there, according to the latest telegrams, being weak and declining with few bills offering. As we read it the anxiety which Government show to place as much of their paper as possible at these rates is by no means an indication of expected strength in the future, and if rates advance now it will certainly be against the generally received estimates of the position of the market. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand.....	1s. 8d. to 1/16d. p. Rs.	} weak
Do. 6 months' sight.	1s. 8½d. to 5/16d. „	
Credits 3 „ „	...1s. 8½d. „	
Documents 3 „ „	...1s. 8 7/16d. „	

On Calcutta we quote demand Bank drafts at 1/16 to ¼ premium, 60 days' sight ¾ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues very quiet with few buyers, Fours Rs. 101½ to Rs. 102; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102½; Fives-and-a-half, Rs. 104¾.

The SHARE MARKET has been strong with an active demand especially for Spinning and Weaving Shares, in which our quotations show a general improvement of Rs. 10 per share. Bank of Bombays are steady at 44 per cent. premium. Agra Bank have advanced to Rs.109. Colaba Land shares are firm at an advance of Rs. 5 per share.

COTTON remains much in the same position, shippers being deterred from operating by the fluctuations in the value of the rupee. The only purchase reported is 250 bales Karanja full-pressed at Rs. 157½ to Rs. 158 per candy, but the local Spinning Companies continue steady buyers of Dhollera and Compta descriptions at comparatively high rates.

FREIGHTS are still dull and depressed. Further engagements by the s. s. Branksome Hall are reported at 21-17-6 per ton. By sail the quotation is quite nominal.

PIECE GOODS may be called quiet but steady, but as usual on mail day, there has been very little doing from first hands, and prices are not quotably altered.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	109
40,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	710
20,000	500	all	10 p.ct.	Bank of Bombay	720
30,000	500	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	625
31,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bank of L. & China	330
4,000,000	$ 125	all	6p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank .	320
1,60,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	175
87 221	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India.	113
60,000	250	all	11 do.	Oriental Bank	565

LAND COMPANIES.

3 948	1,000	all	25	Colaba Land Co. (New).	1,180
7,840	150	all	...	Forez Land & Fier Co. Ld	160
1,750	3,000	1,000	20 p.c.	Mazagon Land	470
4,000	1,400	all	40 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	220

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

	£20	21 8 0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	272
	£20	10 13 4	do.	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
	£20	6 6 0	do.	Ditto	72
	£20	21 13 1	do.	Ditto	32
	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
	£10	19 5 4	5 do.	Do. New Shares	235

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

75	1,200	all	50 p.c.	Alexandra S. & W. Co....	1,175
5	2,5	all	150	Alliance Spinning	2,700
30 000	100	80	...	Anglo-Indian S. & M. Co	75
300	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Bhawnagur S. & W. Co.	1,600
5,000	1,000	all	50 p.a	Bombay United	1,295
5,000	150	all	10	Bronch Mills	150
3	1,000	all	...	Colaba S. & W. Co	1,400
1,000	1,000	all	...	Coorla S. & W. Co.	1,055
2 500	500	450	...	Central India S. & W. Co.	560
3 000	2,000	all	...	Dhunumsey Spinning ..	1,350
1,500	1,25	all	50 p.a	Fleming S. & W. Co....	1,240
1,400	1,000	all	60 pa	Great Eastern	1,330
2,000	800	all	...	Bombay Hemp & Jute Mill Co	270
877	1,000	all	10 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co....	1,220
711	1,000	750	...	Hydrabad S. & W. Co...	850
79	1,000	all	40 p.a	Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,185
758	100	all	40 p.a	Shandeish Spinning	1,110 xd.
1,000	1,000	all	...	C. Muncrjee S. & W. Co	1,010
800	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	1,180
422	1000	all	75p.a	Madras U. Spinning ...	1,175
15,000	50	25	...	Manchester & Bombay S. & W. Co.	30
1,200	500	all	...	Mandvie S. & W. Co....	415
2,250	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's	1,345
1,040	1,000	all	60 pa	Morarjee Spinning	1,355
8,000	5,000	...	...	Mazagon S. & W. Co....	325
994	1,000	all	...	National S. & W. Co. of India	960
400	1,000	all	...	Neriad S. & W. Co. ...	930
2,500	400	all	...	Nursey S. & W. Co.....	415
3,000	625	all	60 pa	Oriental	890
1,250	1,250	all	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	1,250
1,800	1,000	all	...	Sassoon S. W. Co.....	1,020
600	1,000	all	50 p.a	Soonderdas Spinning ..	1,060
500	1,000	pc.	125pa	Do. do. 1/4share.	200
500	1,000	all	...	Shahapore S. & W. Co..	1,005
850	1,000	all	...	Victoria Mill	725

Par share for the half-year.

BANK OF MADRAS.

THE following is the Statement of the affairs of the Bank of Madras on 12th August, 1876 :—

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital	50,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits	28,27,040	11	4
Other Deposits	74,16,009	6	11
Cash Credits	5,76,213	14	8
Post Bills	4,136	0	9
Reserve Fund	5,00,000	0	0
	Rs. 2,33,18,450	0	11

ASSETS.	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver & Notes	1,29,73,585	15	0
Govt. Securities	38,06,454	13	0
Loans	11,26,157	15	10
Account of Coinage	7,06,169	0	0
Mercantile Bills discounted	29,01,281	3	10
Dead Stock	2,80,777	11	4
Bills of Exchange	8,58,250	5	11
Due by other Banks	5,67,523	0	0
	Rs. 2,33,18,450	0	11

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 12th August, 1876.

Open 1,278¾ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	63,913	0	0
Merchandise	1,19,892	0	0
Telegraph	754	0	0
Municipal Trains	385	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,00,744	0	0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,278¾ miles.....Total Rs..... 1,84,142 5 6

Decrease 16,601 10 6

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE "ENGLISHMAN," MONDAY EVENING.

THE value of money continues to decline, and in the open market accommodation is obtainable on very easy terms; at the same time, it is not easy to get in money from the bazar in payment for imports, and there is some irregularity in the incidence of the increased ease. The Bank of Bengal's position has strengthened, the cash now amounting to 59½ per cent. of the liabilities, but no further reduction in rates has occurred in that quarter; probably, owing to the opium financing now going on, as the Exchange Banks seem quite disinclined to buy bills on China at rates at all approaching those now current in that country. It is stated that rupee bills in Hongkong have gone up to the enormous figure of 245, sterling exchange to 4s., and that great monetary stringency prevails both there and in Shanghai.

The public indebtedness to the Bank of Bengal has declined 13 lakhs, under heading of discounts. An increase of 2 lakhs in the deposits is neutralized by a corresponding increase in loans and credits. The Government balances have increased 2 lakhs, and, by the help of the minor accounts, the cash balances have gained by 20 lakhs.

The position of silver continues to improve, and the panic is steadily abating. Public feeling, no doubt, is still unsettled, and the improvement may, possibly, be checked from time to time by any unfavourable rumours that may gain currency; but, altogether, there is the prospect of a further rectification in the relative values of the two metals. From various quarters help is appearing; from one in particular, little expected, but likely to be very potent, judging by the extent of its beginnings. Now that silver has turned, and is going up, impression has been made on the old hoards of gold buried in remote parts of India, and even be yond it, in Central Asia and elsewhere. Shipments are going on, from Bombay to Europe, already on an important scale, and promising, should silver not advance too rapidly, to assume large dimensions, possibly equal to a second Cotton crop during the year. The price now obtainable for gold is so tempting, that the conversion of these hoards is likely to go on until silver reaches a price that holds out no more inducement; and, as the silver obtained by such sellers will be carried away, and disappear from circulation, it is quite on the cards that the surplus stocks of Europe may suddenly be swallowed up in the depths of Asia, and the old equilibrium be restored. The importations of gold into Bombay, in the month of July, are estimated at not less than

5 lakhs tolahs—about 90 lakhs rupees; and the exports by the late P. and O. Steamers were :—

Pekin, July 28.....	Rs.	8,02,000 Gold Bars.
„		5,40,520 Gold Specie.
Total.....	Rs.	13,42,520
Malwa, August 4...	Rs.	14,48,690 Gold Bars.
„		7,50,150 Gold Specie.
Total.....	Rs.	21,98,810

Nepaul, 11th August, a large sum, particulars not yet received.

It is important and interesting to notice from what quarters this gold has come, and the following particulars may be relied upon :—

	Rs.
From Bokhara and Cabul, through Umritsar, 5 Rouble pieces	8,00,000
Joypore, Gold Mohurs	4,00,000
Hyderabad, Gold Mohurs and Sovereigns	15,00,000
Bhopal, Tolahs	1,80,000
Bhownuggur, Gold Mohurs and Bars	4,00,000
Kutch, Rao's Gold Mohurs, and Melted Ornaments	10,00,000
Guzerat, Principal's Ornaments	5,00,000
Bengal (Lower) { Principally Ornaments, Benares, Agra { melted and unmelted.	7,50,000
Persian Gulf, Gold Coins, principally Turkish, Russian Roubles, Napoleons, and Sovereigns.	1,31,000
Total.....	Rs.	56,61,000

Zanzibar, Considerable sums in Napoleons.
Indore, Hyderabad, Rajpootana, Scinde, } Large amounts, principally in ornaments.

all making up the 90 lakhs above stated.

This new movement of gold will quite account for the large amounts of Council Bills and silver lately taken up for Bombay, and with the wants of China added, will clear away a large portion of the surplus stocks of Europe. The report of the Royal Commission, just received here, while professing inability to state approximately what those surplus stocks are, states that, in their enquiries they found a remarkable want of evidence of the existence of any heavy stocks at all.

The additional £500,000 of Council Bills, advertised by the Secretary of State as available at 1-8d., were taken up on Friday at that price—surely a strong proof that silver is not to be had when wanted—and the nominal price of that metal has advanced to the equivalent figure of 52⅞. The ordinary issue of drafts on Wednesday is, therefore, likely to bring at least the same price—probably a higher one.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling became flat again last Mail day, but has again taken a start, and now looks better than it has done since the fall was first checked. Business for to-morrow's mail opened at a reduction on last week's quotations, document bills having been sold at 1-8¼, credits at 1-8 1/16 to 1 8, and Bank Bills at 1-7⅞ six months' sight. Since then, rates have gradually and steadily improved, and to-day the market became quite excited, on the strength of the Council Bill sales, documents advancing from Friday's price of 1-8⅞ to 1 8⅞, credits from 1-8⅞ to 1 8⅞, and Bank Bills from 1-8 up to 1-8¼, all at a leap; and considerable business done in each. Previously, a good amount of business had been done, at prices gradually advancing from the opening rates to those above quoted. The following are the closing quotations of this afternoon :—

Bank telegraphic transfer	1s. 8¼d.
Bank bills, on demand	1s. 8¼d.
Do. 3 months' sight.....	1s. 8¼d.
Do. 6 „ „	1s. 8¼d.
Credits and clean private paper, 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.
Document Bills, 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.

France.—The corresponding prices are f.2-18 three months,' and f.2-20 six months' sight document bills.

Bombay.—Demand Bank Bills are quoted 99-14, sixty days' sight 99-6.

China.—There is nothing whatever doing, and any rates nominally quoted here are so enormously below the inward quotations that there is no use naming them.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The market continues very strong, but business is somewhat restricted, a good deal owing to the firmness of holders. There is very little speculation going on, but the investing demand is good, and likely to improve as dividends come in. A large sum of money will be let loose in that way next month.

Government Securities are the turn lower, but they are rather firm in tone, and the market is again hardening. Four per cents sold at from 1¾ down to 1¾ premium, but have again recovered to 1¾. Four-and-a half per cents went down to 2 premium, but subsequently brought 2¼. Five-and-a-half per cents drooped to 4¾, but recovered to 4¾ per cent. premium. The amount of business has been moderate. Quotations are now called :—

4 per cents	101⅞ to 102
4½ „	102¼ to 102½
5½ „	104¾ to 104¾

East India Railway Stock has brought 282½, and Oudh-Rohilkund 140, both in request.

Bank Shares are higher, and in good demand; Bengals have been dealt in at 680 to 685, and a large business has been done in Nationals at 114 and 115.

Tea Shares are very strong, but with rather less doing. There is, however, a good enquiry, and prices still point upwards:—Amluckies have improved to 110, Bisnauths to 390, Central Cachars to 165, Dehinge to 66, Durrungs to 82, Jokais to 118, Kunchunpore to 94, Majagrams to 117. Dessai and Parbuttias are steady at 145, Holtas at 112, Hoolungooree at 103, Jhoreia ghat at 75, Lower Assams 40, Singells 109 to 110, Upper Assam 33. Chandypores, however, receded to 700, but are again enquired for at 715.

Spinning Mill Shares are generally steady, but not in very active demand. Barnagores are asked for at 83. Budge-Budge, after making 76, have again been sold at 74; Calcutta Jute have dropped to 58. Fort Gloster's are steady at 65, and Howrahs at 77; also Seebpores at 87. Boureah Cotton have fetched 93 and 94, and Goosery 228.

Miscellaneous Shares are mostly good. In India General Steam nothing is reported. Bengal Iron have risen to 120, Landing and Shipping to 54, and Carew and Co. to 150; the latter has declared a dividend of 7 per cent. for last half year, making 13 per cent. for the year, besides paying for new machinery imported during that period, and carrying forward upwards of 2½ per cent.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship INSPECTOR, 1,429 tons, Captain W. Erskine, will sail to-day for Rangoon in ballast.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. EUPHRATES, 500 tons, Captain J. Shiell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Major and Mrs. Bernard, Mrs. Hildreth, Mr. and Mrs. Norris, Mr. Framjee Sorabjee, and thirty-five deck passengers.

THE ship LORD CLYDE, 1,116 tons, Captain F. Profumo, arrived in harbour yesterday from Singapore (June 24th), with a cargo of 795 bundles and 20,670 pieces planks, 378 beams, 3,022 pieces sapanwood, 200 baskets dammer, and 6,533 bundles rattans. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Rustomjee Framjee.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
18	Euphrates (s).....	Shiell	Bussorah, July 31.
	Lord Clyde	Profumo	Singapore, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
18	Lanarkshire	Wilkie	Hull.
	Surat (s)	Burne	Aden and Suez.

The ship Inspector, Erskine, to Rangoon, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The ship Tiverton, to United Kingdom, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.
14 Simla ..... Young ..... Liverpool, May 24.
Indian Merchant ... Logan ..... Rangoon, July 26.
Victoria Bridge ..... Nicoda ..... Galle, June 24.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
14 Malacca (s)..... ....
Queen Margaret (s). ....
Stockbridge ....
Courier de Bombay. ....

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Branksome Hall s—255 bundles sheet iron, Damoder Pragjee; 8 casks zinc sheet, Abdool Hoosen Heptoola and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Renown—40 bales straw boards, Heptoola Shaik Adom and Co; 1 case glassware and 5 packages hardware, Essoofally Heptoola; 6,110 packages hard spelter, Knoop and Co; 50 cases gin, Nusserwanjee Aspundiarjee.

FROM PORT SAID.

Australia s—1 case tobacco, Darashaw Sorabjee.

FROM GENOA.

Australia s—1 case marble slabs and 2 cases iron stands, Darashaw Sorabjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Aunot Lyle, 270 cwts myrabollams, Veerchund Hemraz; 300 cwts gall, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 45 bales rags, Ramchundas Parpia and Co.

Branksome Hall s, 1,670 cwts wheat, Jowraj Sewnaram; 900 cwts rape seed and 9,175 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co; 45 bales hemp, Joonas Tyebjee and Co; 115 bales wool and 10 bales rags, Ebram Noordin and Co; 20 bales wool, T rachund Chukram; 35 bales wool, Khimjee Veerchund; 75 bales wool, Sa unnull Surdarmull; 35 bales wool Parada Jai hanee; 1 bale cotton waste, Curramchund Premchund; 106 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 128 bales cotton, Narundass Hurridass; 73 bales cotton, Pelly and Co; 65 bales cotton, Nemchund Khem hun; 70 bales wool, Nursee Khetsy; 32 bales wool, Prag Pursram and Co; 45 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 36 bales cotton, Goculdass Thakersee; 120 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Hurridass.

FOR LONDON.

Sir John Lawrence, s—144½ cwts horse, Comerbhoy Chandabhoy; 4,622 cwts linseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

Surat s—2 cases shawls, Hajee Atawla.

FOR HAVRE.

Magdala s—250 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 32 cases mother o'pearl shells, C N Gomes and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Australia s—300 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Australia s—481 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Tiverton s—27,080 cwts linseed, Ewart, Latham and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Surat s—3 box es rupees, Hajee Zanol Abledeen.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—20 bales twist, Tata and Co; 16 bales twist, Curimbhoy Ebram; 11 chests opium, Rahemkhoy Habibbhoy; 17 chests opium, E J Abraham; 6 chests opium, Lachmodass Sewdass; 16 chests opium, Sareram Dowlutram; 20 chest. opium, Tata and Co; 214 chests opium, E D Sasson; 17 chests opium, Ramumun Rambux; 35 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co; 108 bales cot on and 5 bales twist, Goolam Hoosen Jon Mahomed; 10 chests Op um, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 36 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 202 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 5 chests opium, Tarachund Gunshamdass, 7 chests opium, Juganath Ramjus; 10 chests opium, Hajee Momed Seedick; 1 chest opium, Tarachund Ramchund; 12 chests opium, Nopechund Nowrungroy; 16 chests opium, Cheeneeram Jussa; 37 chests opium, 8 E Sassoon, 304 pieces E teeth, Mahamedbhoy Rowjee; 34 chests opium, Toolseedass Sackra.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Geelong s—1 chests opium, Hajareemull Goolmoohroy; 24 chests opium, Framjee Hormusjee and Co; 100 chests opium, Curimbhoy Ebram; 16 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 17th August 1876.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·723
Temperature of the Air.....	79·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·6
Dew Point	75·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·891
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	7·3
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 a.m. on following day)	82·7
Minimum do. do	76·4
General Direction of wind ...WSW, W, WSW, W, WNW, W	
Movement of wind in 24 hours	478
Fall of Rain	0·32 inches.
Total fall during the month	1·05 „
„ „ „ year	37·72 „

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Campbell, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Cochrean, Lieut Col, Bombay Comdt Deolalee, on leave, from Deolalee.
Bernard, Major, Bengal 3rd Hussars, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 18.

Ward, Major, Bombay R A, on ....., to Ahmedabad.
Morsy, Major, Bombay 30th Regt, to rejoin, to Poona.
Shipton, Surg M.jor, Bengal 13th Hussars, on Medl Cert, to England.
Patdridge, Lieut, Bombay 108th Regt, on Medl Cert, to England.
Kay, Captain, Bombay 56th Regt, on duty, to Aden.
Blowers, Lieut Col, Bombay 20th Regt N I, on leave, to .....

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Fort St. George Gazette, August 15.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence from their stations :—

Mr H W Bliss, Actg Collr and Mag of Madura, furlough to Europe on private affairs for fifteen months, from or after the 1st proximo, under Sec 10 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding thirty days.

H Grace the Govr in Council has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr Jeremiah Garnet Horsfall to act as Collr and Mag of Madu a during the absence of Mr W McQuhae on furlough or until further orders.

Mr A W G Stanbrough, Probationary Asst in the Forest Dept, to be in charge of the Salem Division.

Mr E H Bolleau, Probationary Asst in the Forest Dept, to be in charge of the Forests of the Bhadrachellam and Rakapully Taluqs in the Godavery Dist.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr H Stanbrough, Coroner of Madras, privilege leave for one month, from or after the 12th inst, under Sec 12, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

Mr James Frederick Smaith to act as Dist and Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly during the absence of Mr F C Carr on privilege leave or until further orders, to join at once.

Surgn Arthur Luke Hackett, Depy Coroner of Madras, to act as Coroner during the absence of Mr H Stanbrough on privilege leave or until further orders.

Surgn John Lancaster to officiate as Zillah Surgn and Supt of the Jail at Berhampore.

Mr J J. Price, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge of Chingleput, assumed charge of the office from the Sheristadar of the Court on the forenoon of the 9th inst.

Mr. J. F. Smith having reported his return from England and arrival at Madras on the 9th inst, the unexpired portion of the furlough granted to him in the "Gazette" of the 11th Aug 1874 is cancelled; and he is granted subsidiary leave to enable him to join his appointment as Actg Dist and Sessions Judge, Tinnevelly.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt A C Smith, R E, Ex Engr, 4th grade, Chingleput Distr privilege leave for eight days, from the 10th inst under Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr A H Garrett, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Tanjore Dist, for two mon hs under P W Code, Chapter 2, Sec IV, 25, as modified by Standing Orders Nos 12 and 32 of 1872 and 17th of 1873.

Maj H. M. Vibart, Dist Engr, Bangalore, and Maj Ross Thompson, Dis Engr, Presidency, are permitted to exchange duties for four months, from the 15th Oct 1876.

Mr. F. N. Thorowgood having been appointed by the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India to be Supt of the Madras Harbour Works, assumed charge of the office from Mr. Beardmore on the 6th inst.

Mr. H. Lyon, Asst Engr, 1st grade, having reported his return from furlough on the 6th inst, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in the "Gazette" of the 9th March 1876 is hereby cancelled.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rt Revd the Bishop has granted to the Revd J B Sayers LL D, Chaplain of Fort St George, privilege leave for two month, from the 11th inst or from date of departure from his stations under Sect 12, Supplement F to the Civil Leave Code.

The Rev A P Rowe, Chaplain of Poonamallee, to act as Chaplain of Fort St George during the absence of the Rev Dr J B Sayers on privilege leave or until further orders.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Surgn James Smith, Civil Surgn, Cocanada, to be Civil Surgn and Supt of the Jail, Vizagapatam, vice Surgn-Maj Nash.

Surgn William Hanke, Actg Civil Surgn, Cocanada, is confirmed in that appointment.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Sec 3 of The Madras Municipal Act of 1867, His Grace Govr in Council is pleased to the appoint the Rev J. M. Strachan, M. A., to be a Commissioner for the 8th Division of the Town of Madras.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lt Col A T Searle, of the S C, Supt and Agent for Army Clothing, is granted privilege leave on furlough for sixty days, from the 8th inst, or date of departure, Maj C L Raikes, of the S C, performing the duties of the appointment on the responsibility of the former Officer.

The following promotions are made in the Warrant Grades of the P W Dept :—

To be Sub-Conductors—Serjt W J McAlcess from the 4th April 1876, and Serjt W Cames, from the 1st July 1876.

The following movement is ordered :—

11th Regt N I, from Nagodo, to Mundah.

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors are placed, temporarily, at the disposal of the Judicial Dept.

The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from Europe :—

Col G C Finlay, S C, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 17th Regt N I, arrived at Madras on the 9th Aug 1876.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Dept :—

Offg Conductor John Glen to be Conductor; Sub-Conductor William Cooke to be Offg Conductor, and Store Serjt George McDonald to be Offg Sub-Conductor, from the 1st Aug 1876, vice Woodhouse, pensioned.

HIGH COURT.—19TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

814-73—R H and Langley—Locabat vs Luxumbai widow—Fletcher and Smith.

448-75—Shapoorjee and T—Anundjee Visram vs The Neriad S and W Co—Jefferson and Payne.

136-71—Tyabjee and Sajanee—Suttonyaboo and another vs Nursey Lodha and another—Muljee and Bomanjee.

278-75—Muljee and Bomanjee—Pranjivundass Jugjivundass vs William Loudon—Tyabjee and Sayane.

545-71—Tyabjee and S—Mahassookram vs Pragjee Moorarjee—Muljee and B.

533-71—Muljee and B—Nasur bin Abdool H. &c., vs Nuginbhoy Lalabhoy and another—Shapoorjee and T.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

623-75—Fletcher and Smith—Hajee Sulaman Ayeb vs Mahomed Haji Alli—Lynch and Tobin.—Part heard.

80-76—Lynch and Tobin—Shewlinggapa Busappa vs Framjee Madhowjee and others—Remington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN and TWO ASSESSORS MR. ORMISTON and MR. GOSTLING.)

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X of 1870, and in the matter of Government and Ramchund Brahmin Fernandes and others—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy, for claimants.—Part heard.

Mr Hearn—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act X 1870, and in the matter of Government and Moolchund Ruttonsey and another—Bicknell for Claimant.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

338-75—Lynch and Tobin—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Atmaram Madhowjee and others—Balkrishna and E—Part heard.

571 75—M Fletcher—Sondrabai, widow vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

570-75—A Framjee—Ramnath Chintoba vs Veera Ooka—Tyabjee and Sayani.

150-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Arjee Rupji vs Dayal Dhunjee—Janardhun and Ghandibhoy.

276-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Samsoodeen Soolt anlily vs Rahimbhoy Allabhoy—Crawford and Bowry.

82-76—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Daya Sunda and others, vs Sarabai, widow, and others.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE beg to remind correspondents that they can always telegraph news to us at the Press rate of one rupee for twenty-four words, the address being allowed free. Subscribers themselves can do much to make their newspaper interesting, and we shall be glad if they will take the trouble of sending us a telegram when they hear of any important or interesting intelligence. Of course we shall defray expenses.

MR. E. M. WALTON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
12, RAMPART ROW.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

HALL—FAULCONER—August 16th, at St. Mary's Church Poona, by the Revd. J. H. Blunt, George Thomas Hall, G. T. Survey, eldest son of Captain G. N. Hall, P. W. D., to Henrietta Elizabeth, second daughter of H. W. Faulconer, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAGOT—August 11th, at Roorkee, the wife of C. H. Bagot, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

BARKER—ugust 15th, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. William R. Barker, of a daughter.

FARNWORTH—August 9th, at Naini Tal, the wife of C. M. Farnworth, of a son.

RIDLEY—August 5th, at Lucknow, the wife of M. Ridley, of a son.

DEATH.

BERKELEY—August 13th, at Naini Tal, Cuthbert Fitzhardinge third son of the late Velters Berkeley, Esq., aged 13 years, 1 month and 8 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1876.

THERE were good grounds for believing that there was some hitch regarding the proclamation of the Queen's new title in India, as although Her Majesty has now been legally Empress of India for several months, no formal notice of the assumption of the title has yet been made in India. We are glad, however, to learn that

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

CHOLERA IN CASHMERE.

LAHORE, 18TH AUGUST.

There were sixty-nine seizures and twenty-nine deaths from cholera at Srinuggur during the week ending the 8th August.

THE KASHGAR ENVOY.

The Kashgar Envoy, Yakoob Khan, left Ladak for Srinuggur on the 30th July.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

PROCLAMATION OF THE QUEEN'S TITLE OF "INDIÆ IMPERATRIX."

SIMLA, 18TH AUGUST.

A proclamation, signed by the Viceroy, appears in a *Gazette Extraordinary* to-day, to which are appended the titles of the Act and a proclamation by the Queen taking the title of *Indæ Imperatrix*, notifying that an Imperial Assemblage will be held at Delhi on the first of January next for the purpose of proclaiming to the Queen's subjects throughout India the gracious sentiments which have induced the Queen to make an addition to her title specially to mark her interest in this great dependency of her Crown and her confidence in the loyalty and affection of the Princes and peoples of India.

The Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Heads of Administrations, Princes, Chiefs and Nobles from all parts of India will be invited. Orders in Council will be issued suitable to the historical importance of the occasion, which it is expected will be met by public rejoicings and demonstrations of loyalty.

It is reported that the Assemblage will be a very grand affair. Between ten and fifteen thousand British and native troops, moving in the course of relief, will be present. The Viceroy will make a public entry into Delhi the day after Christmas, and all public offices will close for one week.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

ADEN, 18TH AUGUST.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's s.s. Pera, with the outward London mails of the 4th instant, left here for Bombay at 3 o'clock this morning.

The same Company's s.s. Bokhara, for Galle and Calcutta, sailed on the 16th instant at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

His Excellency Sir Salar Jung is a passenger by the Pera.

LONDON, 17TH AUGUST, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sarats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.
Fair Dhollera..... 4½d.
The Manchester Market has been unchanged.
Exchange on India ..... 1s 3d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 85½
4½ do. do. 85½
5½ do. do. 89
3 per cent. Consols for account 96⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 .... 106½
Bar Silver 53⅜
The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—
Reserve of Notes ...£20,312,500 .... Inc. £1,312,500
Bills Discounted ....£16,000,000 .... Dec. £187,500
Bullion .....£34,500,000 .... Inc. £750,000
The sum of £166,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

LINE REPORTS.—18TH AUGUST.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Fera. Persian line right to London.

WEATHER REPORTS.—18TH AUGUST.

(MADRAS TIME.)

CANNANORE, 5-30 P.M.—Weather showery, wind S., thermometer 81, barometer 29·81. Fall of rain 60 cents.

CALICUT, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 5, thermometer 81, barometer 29.91 Fall of rain 17cents.

MANGALORE, 10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind S.N.W thermometer max. 80, min. 78. Fall of rain 86 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fair, wind N.W. strong, thermometer 93, barometer 29·78.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather overcast, wind N. W. strong, thermometer 80. Fall of rain 2 cents.

We are glad to notice that the Governor of Bombay has not yielded to the clamours raised by interested persons with respect to the eligibility of certain Parsee gentlemen for a seat in the Bombay Legislative Council. No better selection than Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee could have been made. He is worth a thousand of those of whose so-called philanthropy and public spirit so much has been made. Perhaps in the case of Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, it would have been desirable to have a substitute, because we are not aware that that gentleman, however respectable and wealthy he may be, shows any special aptitude for Legislation. We suppose that General Kennedy is now a Legislative Council "institution;" but although it appears to be his fate to be a senatorial figurehead, he is undoubtedly capable of doing good public service, as he has wonderful tenacity and considerable ability. Mr. Graham and Mr. Mandlik are both valuable representative men, and we are glad to notice that they have once more been returned among the noble army of legislators.

YESTERDAY the Bombay Club had ice. Its enterprising managers telegraphed to Madras for supplies when the Tudor Ice Company failed to do their duty, and these supplies have now come to hand with, we believe, a loss of not more than 30 per cent. And yet, notwithstanding that the Bombay Club can do this, the Tudor Ice Company does nothing, and its manager proclaims that it is impossible to get ice for Bombay either from Madras or Calcutta! We think that the Tudor Ice Company ought to be taught a sharp lesson, for it is evident that they have failed lamentably in their duty to the public.

A CONTEMPORARY states that Mr. Grosvenor has just left Shanghai for England with despatches from Sir Thomas Wade. The results of his late journey will not be revealed till these despatches have reached London.

WHILST the price of our claret is rising in India, owing to the fall in exchange, several London wine merchants are advertising that, owing to the favourable rates at which they have been able to lay in stocks, they have reduced the price of common claret two shillings a dozen, or thirty shillings per hogshead.

We learn from the Lahore paper that under orders of the Local Government, Colonel Birch, Deputy Commissioner of Mooltan, has proceeded to Chunnoo, in order to make all necessary arrangements for a camp and supplies for the accommodation of the European troops quartered at Meean Meer, in case it should be necessary to move them for sanitary purposes.

We read in the Kurrachee paper that a case of counterfeit coining has been detected in the city of Sealkote. The coiner, when taken, had a number of spurious coins sewed into various parts of his clothes, and in his house were found the moulds he had used. These, we believe, were beautifully finished. He is suspected of being one of a gang of coiners, some of his *confreres* having gone off in the direction of Rawul Pindee and Peshawur.

BISHOP COPLESTONE has restored the license of one cooly missionary. A telegram in a Madras paper states that the Bishop of Bombay thinks Bishop Coplestone is wrong in the manner he originally dealt with the Tamil Mission. Writing to the Secretary of the Church Mission Society, Bishop Copleston sends an ultimatum that, unless his control over the catechists and congregation is conceded, and the authority of the local unsectarian committee for cooly mission is discarded and liberty granted to all chaplains to interfere with cooly services and schools, the Bishop must ask the Society to withdraw from the Island. The license of the oldest cooly missionary, Mr. William Clark, has not been restored.

THE following case, similar in many respects to the Fuller case, occurred at home lately, the unfortunate man who lost his life having a thin skull instead of a diseased spleen. In the *Times* of the 20th July last is a report of a case at Lincoln, before Mr. Justice Field:—

Joseph Brown was indicted for the manslaughter of Henry Bright, at Grantham, on the 25th of March. Under the advice of his counsel, Mr. Horace Smith and Mr. Kennedy, the prisoner pleaded guilty. For the prosecution, Mr. Etherington Smith made no opposition.

It appeared that Brown was an ostler at his brother's inn, and that the deceased grossly insulted his mother, who was then lying dead in the house. Wright was requested to leave before the prisoner struck him, but did not go away. At the *post mortem* examination, the skull of the killed man was found to be unusually thin, and the prisoner received a good character.

His Lordship said—The present case was not one of wilful destruction of human life and the prisoner had made every amend in his power. He should, therefore, sentence him to one day's imprisonment.

Indian Public Opinion publishes the following item of Cabul news:—"Sirdar Mahomed Ayaoob Khan, the rebellious son of the Ameer, who fled from Herat and has since been a refugee in Persia, waited on the Shah of Persia at Teheran and pleaded that in seeking the Shah's protection and aid he did so in the hope of being helped to secure the release of his brother Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan who has been imprisoned by the Ameer at Cabul. The Shah replied that heretofore he had more than once been deceived by the treachery of the Afghans who were not to be relied upon, and that he must decline to give any aid or to mix himself up in the internal political affairs of Affghanistan. He further requested Sirdar Mahomed Ayaoob Khan to leave his territories at once; and advised him to submit himself to the authority of his father and seek the pardon of the latter; accordingly the Sirdar has arrived at Cabul, and surrendered himself to his father who has, however, given him no definite reply as yet."

LORD LYTTON had a very narrow escape the other day whilst going on his trip to Narkhunda. A Simla correspondent of a contemporary gives a few additional particulars to those already published:—"Lord Lytton's slip over the kud was really a more serious fall than first accounts will have led you to suppose. There were urgent reasons at the time for making light of it, but these are all happily over now. The fact was that his Lordship's horse shied at some workmen at a narrow part of the road between Mushobra and Mahassu, and went over the side, Lord Lytton falling,—fortunately clear of his horse, but fully a hundred feet down, before he was stopped by a tree. The kud was not absolutely a precipice just at this point, as it is for a great part of the way, or such an accident could only have had one termination. But the whole incident is described by those who saw it as a frightful sight, and his Lordship's escape as almost miraculous. He did escape, however, without a scratch, was able to scramble up, mount another horse, and continue his ride to Theog, as if nothing had happened. The horse, too, was nearly unhurt, though the workmen had to cut him a road before he could be got up again."

THE people in Burma seem to be surprised to learn that they are likely to have a Bishop. The *Rangoon Gazette* says:—"As all are aware there exists one already belonging to the Roman Church who, by his life and example, has, we have reason to believe, done an immense amount of good both within and outside the pale of his own church." The same paper thinks that Rs. 1,000 a month would be ample for the Bishop, and reckons that "as there are 12,000 members of the Church of England scattered throughout the province, by contributing a rupee each a year the income necessary would be raised." The Rangoon paper's remarks that follow are too good to be lost:—"Of course a Bishop would hardly be a Bishop without a wife (although by the bye the late lamented Dr. Milman was an exception to this rule), and naturally, also, a troop of children, who must be maintained or educated and take their places in society as becomes their high position; and we know how exacting is Indian Society. But if we take a man who is imbued with the true missionary spirit, and as far removed from the 'stalled ox' class of churchmen, anxious in nothing but to promote his master's cause, to make his life a living example and a shining light unto all, we think Rs. 1,000 a month amply sufficient for all his requirements—allowing him, of course, all his travelling expenses."

THE Bombay Co-operative Society which has lately, apparently, been enjoying quiet slumbers after the recent agitation which severely shook its entire frame, may, perhaps, wake up for a few minutes to read how successful the Lahore Co-operative Society appears to be. We read in an up-country paper that it owes its existence entirely to Major Holroyd, who has taken great trouble about it, but has now been a fact for some nine months. It has been very successful hitherto, has 122 shareholders, and a capital of Rs. 16,000, which, however, has been found too small to do much with, and as a consequence a fresh order cannot be sent home until the present consignment has recouped its outlay, thereby making long intervals between the arrivals of consignments. Of course, there have been mistakes made, as is always the case at first, and there has been a good deal of chaff about the quantity of soups in stock, while the demand for other articles has far exceeded the supply. The chief complaint hitherto has been that within a few days after the arrival of the consignment nearly everything has run out, and members are unable to get what they require. The Society hardly requires more members, though it requires more capital; it is proposed, therefore, at the commencement of the new year, to request members who have only one share to take at least a second, so as to produce a larger available capital.

WE read in the Lahore paper in reference to the floods caused by the Sutlej river that owing to the flooded state of the river and the danger of crossing it in the dark, it has not been even possible to cross the mails at night, and passengers by the down mail train will, until the river subsides, have to wait at Phillour until it is safe to cross in the early morning when they can catch the down train at the East or Loodiana Bank of the Sutlej. Mr. Ross, the Traffic Manager, is also organising a service of boats and carts for the through conveyance of goods; and he hopes to resume the through booking of merchandise at an early date. Between the Beas and Kurtarpore the whole country is an immense sheet of water, and the Grand Trunk Road has been breached in several places. The railway embankments and bridges are still intact, thanks to the efforts made by the Railway Chief Engineer in providing additional waterway after the experience of last year's floods. The Beas river continues very high, and it was still rising on the morning of the 12th. The country presents a most picturesque appearance; islands dotted all over it as far as the eye can reach, villages standing isolated within large expanses of water and diversified with smaller islets on which herds of buffaloes and cattle have taken refuge from the flood of waters, with but scant pasturage. The force of the current of the Sutlej river was indicated by the fact that it took nearly 5 hours to cross the down passengers in boats on the morning of the 11th. A large island has formed in the centre of the river, and the passage is thus rendered all the more tedious and troublesome owing to the boats having, in consequence, to make a long detour round one side of it.

BOMBAY.

FREE CHURCH, ESPLANADE.—A collection will be made to-morrow, at both services, in aid of the Bombay Medical Mission.

EVADING PAYMENT OF TRAMWAY FARE.—A Hindoo, named Umachund Doosa, was yesterday fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for evading the payment of his proper fare for travelling in a tramway car from Pydhownee to Moody Bay.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—Two cart drivers, named Philip Sorris and Shreeputty Kedharee, were fined respectively Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 yesterday, by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, for cruelly torturing their bullocks. They were charged at the instance of Mr. Nutty, an agent to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.—A domestic servant, named Abdool Mahomed *alias* Mahomed Cassum, was yesterday committed by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on a charge of housebreaking and theft of property consisting of velvet curtains and other miscellaneous articles of the collective value of Rs. 329, belonging to Mr. Alfred E. Meifre.

THE BOMBAY FERRIES.—We understand that a Resolution of Government was passed on the 29th of last month, directing that the Bombay Steam Ferries should be brought under the Act which regulates the number of passengers that each steamer or boat may carry. This action of the Government has long been needed, and is, we may believe, the forerunner of further steps to be taken to place the entire system of our harbour ferries on a better footing than they are now.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Mrs. A. Lacey, who recently figured conspicuously in the Fort Police Court, and is at present residing at Parell, on the road to Government House, reported to the Police the theft of three pieces of Cashmere cloth, value unknown, alleged to have been stolen by her Portuguese butler, named Constance DeGama. The property has been traced by the Police, and found amongst some Surtee servants, who say that the articles were purchased by them from the alleged thief. The case is at present under investigation before the Deputy Commissioner of Police.

DEATH AT H. M.'s COMMON JAIL.—Yesterday a remanded prisoner, named Goolam Ahmed Curreembux, died at the hospital of H. M.'s Common Jail. Death was caused from jaundice. The deceased prisoner, whose case was to be called on for hearing yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, stood charged with having some three months back administered to a dancing girl, named Pecharbux, residing on the Bhendy Bazar Road, some intoxicating drug with her morning meal, and thereby endeavoured to rob her of all her ornaments amounting to Rs. 1,000 or thereabouts. The case was struck out. The man was but recently arrested on a warrant and remanded to the above jail on the aforesaid charge.

A FORTUNATE RESCUE FROM DROWNING.—A Hindoo, named Gungadhur Juggonath, about 30 years of age, on Thursday night, about half past 8 o'clock, accidentally fell into a well in a *warree* on the Breach Candy Road. An alarm was raised by some parties who witnessed the occurrence, on which a man by the name of Baboo Jelloo, late of the Bombay police force, jumped into the well and rescued the drowning man from his perilous condition, and by means of ropes and assistance rendered by the lookers on, the man was safely drawn out of the well, which is situated in a dangerous position, with barely a wall a foot high in some places, and in other parts the approach to the well is level with the ground. The man Baboo Jelloo is certainly deserving of some reward for the prompt and successful attempt he made to rescue the drowning man. The Superintendent of Police, of that division, has recommended him to the Commissioner of Police for a reward.

CRICKET.—A match will be played to-day on the Gymkhana ground between Gymkhana and the Bombay Union Cricket Club. Play is to commence at 10-30, at which hour, for once, it is hoped, there will be a full attendance of the players engaged. The following are the names of the players:—

GYMKHANA.	
A. B. Stopford.	James West.
L. R. W. Forrest.	A. McHinch.
H. A. Richardson.	W. M. Wagener.
N. R. Oliver.	Watson Jones.
C. A. W. Cameron.	H. Wilkins.
C. F. Albau.	

UNION.	
W. Ryan (Capt.)	W. Girling.
A. Muirhead.	E Edwardes.
W. McKenzie.	H. Harrington.
W. Cumming.	G. Robottom.
J. Cannon.	J. Clarke.
D. Devlin.	

FOOTBALL.—The return match—Bombay United Football Club *vs.* Byculla—will take place this evening precisely at 5-15 on the ground near the Bandstand which has been kindly placed at the disposal of the two Clubs by the Honorary Secretary of the B. G. F. C.

The following names with positions will represent the United.

Backs.
W. Maidment. M. Spillane.
Three-quarter.
H. Miles.
Half Backs.
E. Cumming. W. Lake.
Forwards.

E. McGarry.	C. Wilson.
J. Keese.	A. Anderson.
E. Walsh.	R. Leibschwager.
F. Maidment.	J. Neuberg.
F. Hutchinson	R. Campbell.
W. McClumphs.	H. Radenhurst
G. Gardiner.	James Thomson.
Jno. Thomson.	

THE ANNUAL REGATTA.—We would remind our readers that the first day of the Annual Regatta is Monday next; and that it will also be held on Wednesday, the 23rd, and Friday, the 26th instant. The grounds at Garden Reach have as usual been placed at the disposal of the Boat Club. We have no doubt that our readers all feel interested in this event—one of the most delightful of the Poona season. We hear that a number of the officers of H. M.'s 7th Fusiliers are to man one of the boats, and that they hope to keep the position which they have maintained for two successive seasons.—*Deccan Herald.*

POONA GAIETIES.—There will be two dances next week in addition to the engagements at the Regatta and Fine Arts Exhibition. One is a private party on the 24th, and the other the Artillery Ball at Kirkee on the 25th. The lovers of dancing will have hard work to assist at two balls on succeeding nights, especially as on the evening of the Artillery Ball there will be the most interesting event of the Regatta—the final contest for the prizes. The events of the season are always so crowded into the last five or six weeks that some of those who are delicate are sure to suffer at the end of the season. The Fine Arts Exhibition which was to open on Friday, the 25th instant, has, we hear, been obliged to give way to the Regatta, the days for it having been fixed months ago and there being so many strangers coming to take part in it.—*Id.*

MRS. BEAUMONT'S BAZAAR.—Mr. Beaumont's Bazaar has been, we are very happy to say, a great success. We are informed that more than three thousand rupees have been realized by the sale. We feel proud of Poona when we see that an object of such pure benevolence as the maintenance and education of helpless orphan girls draws out the heart of its whole community to such exuberant liberality. This warm-hearted liberality is not more manifested in the amount of money expended than in the cordial co-operation of all classes to make the Bazaar a success. The admiration and confidence which Mrs. Beaumont's devotedness, zeal and energy in her work of faith and toil of love inspire, and the desire of all to do something to help forward so unexceptionable a charity, command this co-operation from year to year. What scene could be pleasanter than that which this Bazaar presents. His Excellency the Governor patronizes it and sends his Baud to contribute to the enjoyment of the occasion. The General and commanding officers lend their aid and send tents, benches, flags, and other things useful and ornamental. Gentlemen send flowers and ladies send cakes. Mr. Phillips sends a variety of cooling drinks. Messrs. Ludda, Balkrishna, and Hajee Seedick send furniture. Thus all of every rank co-operate in helping forward this good work. Then we see the ladies of Poona come forward and lend all their energies and attractions to secure a success which without these were simply impossible. By this co-operation all the proceeds of the sale go to the real object of the charity, and no portion thereof is wasted upon the outward machinery. We therefore congratulate Mrs. Beaumont and all who have helped forward her good work on the great success of the Bazaar. They must all feel happy in knowing that so much has been accomplished by it for the comfort, happiness and usefulness of the orphan girls of Mrs. Beaumont's institution.—*Id.*

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, 15TH AUGUST.

First gent—Fish.
Second gent—Fisha.—*Old Play.*

THERE is a fancy fair, or bazaar, in full flower. "None but the brave, however, deserve the fair," and none but the very courageous ought to go. If you are capable of receiving skirmishers in the very sweetest of dresses—I refer to those of the attacking party—you can go with comparative safety. Or if you think that a pair of baby's socks is absolutely necessary to bachelor existence, by all means go, and encourage trade. My general impression of these things is two thousand charming young ladies in two thousand admirable costumes, selling twenty thousand flowers at a hundred rupees each. In addition to which my bewildered brain is haunted by five thousand too charming married ladies, without their husbands, immolating countless bachelors on dazzling stalls. There is a limp look of helplessness about the bachelors under these circumstances, which is a faint foreshadowing of what they will be when they become the individual property of some or all of the young ladies.

People are waking up a bit, and there are invitations out for five additional dances.

I see you mention that our Bishop is coaching a boat for the Regatta. Well, I only wish he would induce some of his clergy to do likewise. I think it is the "autocrat of the breakfast table" who recommends clergymen to take to boxing, as a healthy exercise, which would improve the tone of their sermons, and would work off superfluous temper in an easy and gentlemanly way.

An hour or two of the river in the evenings would improve the health and temper of any one who has to lead a sedentary and a rather too saddening life. Our Bishop is a first-rate coach—a fact which is likely to improve his influence with all classes who prefer the masculine to the neuter gender. Can't some one suggest cricket to Bishop Coplestone and his clergy? How much more charitable his letters would be after he had carried his bat for a double figure; and what an admirable answer would come from Mr. Iceland Jones, after taking eight wickets and bowling ten maiden overs!

There are two institutions wanted in Poona, a rink, and a swimming bath. Both were projected, the latter some time ago, and both projects fell through. Many stations have swimming baths, and with the Kurruck—— near us could have an admirable one in Poona. Badminton is a splendid exercise, so is lawn tennis, but they will go out of fashion in time, and life is not all shuttlecocks and weak tea.

There are several events to come off during this and next month, of which you shall hear. The dance given by the 15th Regiment was very successful, but the evening was hot.

THE WANT OF BOARDING-SCHOOLS AMONG THE PARSEES.

(BY A PARSEE CRITIC.)

Out of the many alternatives and remedies that are thought efficient to ameliorate the condition of the Parsees and bring it to a par with the European is the establishment of boarding schools among them. A boarding school is a school or seminary where the pupils are taught and boarded. The head-master or mistress with other assistant masters or mistresses should live there to take care of the pupils and foster them under a care all but paternal. Such schools in our country would appear something new and wonderful, but in England and other civilized countries of the globe there are many such institutions. Such schools are very useful, requisite, and *valeat quantum valere potest*. By remaining for a definite time in such schools the pupils not only marvellously progress in their studies, but work a mighty change in their conduct as well. They there remain free from the effects incident to blind affection from parents at home. There they are not so foolishly caressed, fondled and petted as they are at home. The master or mistress takes due care of them. There they are allowed at evening time or leisure hours to enjoy different sorts of amusement. At their play hours the head of the school keeps a sharp eye over them. Sometimes he watches their conduct privately when they are engaged in their play. In such schools if a boy or girl is found committing any fault, or is found untruthful, he or she is severely reprimanded and advised to behave better in future. Mild efforts are always used to mend and improve their conduct. The master with the pupils resort for air to the seashore or some open place and amuse themselves. By sending the boys to such schools the parents are relieved from great uneasiness and the children enjoy more pleasure and amusement with their school comrades than they do at home. We are in greater need of such schools than the Europeans. The great monster "darkness" still rules over the destinies of our sisters and daughters; so they are wholly unable to teach and give any sort of knowledge in their leisure hours to their children. They set a bad example to their children by their indolence and inactivity. By sending their children to boarding schools will not only fully impart to them a sound and liberal education, but will save them from bad influences and superstitious instruction.

Lastly, we say that there is as much need of such a school for girls as there is for boys. Such schools should be opened for girls as well as boys, and the services of clever and competent mistresses ought to be secured to afford education to young as well as grown up girls. By the establishment of such schools for Parsee girls, a long-standing obstacle to the carrying out of the noble work of education among Parsee girls of mature age will be removed and girl education will stand on a firm basis, and will in course of time make a downright revolution in the social state of the Parsee community.

NUSSERWANJEE SHERIARJEE GINWALLA.

Broach, August, 1876.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. For favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

TAYLOR BROTHERS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE AND COCOA AND MILK are made in one minute without boiling.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' Chocolate Cream, Chocolate Cream Tablets, Chocolate Drops and Maravilla Chocolate are highly delicious and wholesome.—Packed in a superior and elegant manner.

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MUSTARD.—The "Challenge" Brand (double superfine quality) is celebrated for its pungency and purity of flavour. Steam Mills, Brick Lane London, Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. SUSAT, Captain G. C. Burne, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mails and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr B Whimpenny, and Mr J M Robertson.
For Brindisi—Lieut W S Partridge.
For Venice—Mr T Smith.
For Aden—Capt Kay.

HIGH COURT.—18TH AUGUST.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

JEHANGIR RUSTOMJEE BALLIWALLA *vs.* W. SMITH, MASTER OF THE RENOWN.

THIS was an application of a similar nature to that reported in yesterday's *Bombay Gazette* in the case of Muncherjee Bomonjee Panthaky against the same defendant. Up to this time about eight suits for a similar cause of action have been filed against Captain Smith. Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Prescott and Winter, appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Pigot applied for a rule *nisi* for an injunction and an *ad interim* injunction in terms of the prayer of a part of the plaint. In June 1876, plaintiff's agents in London consigned 56 casks of bottled beer and 15 cases of wiebkey, which were shipped for Bombay on board the Renown. On the arrival of the ship in Bombay harbour on the 8th inst., plaintiff instructed the New Colaba Company to take delivery of and land the goods on his behalf. On the 10th instant, defendant stopped delivering goods into the New Colaba Company's boats, refused to deliver any goods to them, and proceeded instead to deliver them into the boats of Cooper's Landing Agency. The rest of the facts are the same as those of the case reported yesterday. The plaintiff submitted that he was entitled to such damages as had been sustained by him by reason of the acts of the defendant, and in the alternative to claim in this suit damages for the wrongful conversion of his goods by the defendant. Plaintiff prayed that defendant may be ordered to deliver to him or his agents the goods mentioned in the bills of lading. That, in the meantime, defendant may be restrained from delivering to any person other than the plaintiff the said goods. That defendant may be ordered to pay to him Rs. 1,000 as damages. That defendant may be ordered to pay to him Rs. 2,500 as damages for the wrongful conversion of the goods, &c.

His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction restraining the defendant from delivering the goods, or permitting them to be delivered, to any person other than the plaintiff, with an interim injunction.

(Before the HON. SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KT.)

A CURIOUS CASE.

BACHOOBAI, WIDOW, *vs.* NOWROJEE EDULJEE PHAGLI.

THE HON. Sir Charles Sargent, Judge, delivered judgment yesterday in the above case.

His Lordship said in the pacts to the suit were Parsees, the plaintiff being mother-in-law of the defendant, and the English law must be applied to the decision of the case. The plaintiff sought to recover a sum of Rs. 3,000 from the defendant, under the following circumstances. She said that about a month before her husband's death, which occurred in the early part of the present year, the defendant, her son-in-law, borrowed Rs. 3,000 from her husband, and gave as security a promissory note made out in her name, and deposited also with her and her husband the title deeds of a large house belonging to him and in which he dwelt. She now sought to recover that money. Assuming that there was a promissory note passed by the defendant in the name of the plaintiff, there was no doubt, from the case of Gatesv. Mayby in the 6th volume of Meason Welby's reports, page 620, she could recover, her husband being dead, whether or not the money had been her own or the property of her husband. Of course, in the latter case, there might be a right of action afterwards by the representatives of her husband to get back the money which she might have recovered on this promissory note; but in the present case, which had been given in evidence, was admittedly, he might say almost, not in the handwriting of the defendant, and the explanation the plaintiff gave of that circumstance was this. She said that after her husband's death, the defendant told her he was anxious to borrow some money from a goldsmith, and would be much obliged if she would let him have the title deeds and the promissory note that he had deposited with her, to show to this goldsmith offering to pay the Rs. 3,000; that he took both the note and the deeds away; that he returned only the deeds in the afternoon; that when she went to him in the evening of the same day to ask for the promissory note, he said it had been torn to pieces by some children living in the house, but he would give her a copy; and that accordingly he did send her the document produced, a correct copy of the original note. No doubt, if that story could be accepted, the plaintiff was as much entitled to sue upon the note produced as upon the original; but his Lordship found it impossible to come to consider that the account of this matter was deserving of credit, or, at least, so entirely deserving of credit that the Court would be in any way justified in acting upon it. In the first place, the story was a somewhat curious one; he did not say it was an impossible one. Of course it was represented by the plaintiff as being a scheme on the part of the defendant for getting hold of the note and substituting something else which he might afterwards take exception to as not being in his handwriting; but, in the first place, if that were the case, I think it is scarcely likely that he would have returned the note made out in the plaintiff's name. He would have had the new note, probably, made out in the name of her husband, because he must have been conscious of the fact that to bring in her name was a very great point in her favour. He would probably, too, have made an effort to retain the deeds in his possession, as well as the note. But there were one or two other circumstances connected with this note which threw very great doubt upon it. In the first place, the plaintiff, in her evidence, says the defendant, when he borrowed the money, came with the note and the deeds prepared." If he had come with the note already prepared, it is not at all likely that it would be made out in her name. Apparently, when he came he got the money, and her husband told him the document should be made out in her name; but at the same time she says the defendant came with the note and the deed already prepared, and therefore that evidence of itself would lead one to suspect that the note was made out in the husband's name, as it would naturally be if no instructions were previously given otherwise, and that the note now produced had been substituted for the original as one which, being in the plaintiff's name, would make her case very much stronger. There was also the circumstance that the evidence of Babajee, the interpreter, and of the Clerk of the National Bank, pointed to the present note being in the same handwriting as the receipt given by the plaintiff when she reclaimed from the National Bank a note which had been deposited there previous to her husband's death. She said the receipt was signed for her by a man named Pestonjee, but the evidence showed that she could write herself perfectly well. There was so much doubt thrown over the note that it was impossible to act on it at all, and therefore in dealing with the rest of the case, he should put the note entirely out of consideration. It might be thought that the fact of the deed being deposited with the plaintiff was totally a matter on account of the note, but that only led to the supposition that some note was given, not necessarily in her name, but more probably in the name of her husband. That would not prevent his coming to the conclusion he had already said he had come to, viz:—that the note the plaintiff had produced was not a reliable one. Then remained the fact of the defendant depositing the title deeds with the plaintiff, which he had admitted, and the next question was whether the Court could attach any credit to what the defendant said as to the circumstances under which the deed was so deposited. His Lordship thought it would be impossible to do so. The explanation given was as follows. The plaintiff and her husband were in the habit of quarrelling, she complaining that her husband had stolen some of her property, and her son-in-law and her daughter, hearing of these quarrels, went and expostulated with her and she said if they liked to give her Rs. 2,000 as security for her husband not robbing her further she would not quarrel with him any longer; whereupon the defendant said he had not Rs. 2,000, but he would deposit the title deeds of his house with her; and he now asked the Court to believe that those title deeds were placed in the plaintiff's possession as security against her husband taking anything that belonged to her out of the house. Certainly, *prima facie*, this was one of the most extraordinary transactions ever heard of. However, truth was sometimes stranger than fiction, and it was the only ground on which the Court could listen to it for a moment. Although it might be very improbable, still, no doubt, it was possible that any transactions might occur. But there were many circumstances, apart from the intrinsic improbability of the transaction, which told against it. This was said to be a security to the plaintiff against her husband, but all the evidence was to the effect that he was a poor creature who took his beatings very meekly from his wife. In fact, both the defendant and his wife throughout represent him as a person entirely domineered over by the plaintiff and beaten whenever she thought proper; and if so, what could be the object of such a security. Was it reasonable to suppose that she would stand in need of any security whatever or that he was likely to have stolen any of her goods. It was a story the Court could not listen to for a moment. All his Lordship could say was that if it was true the defendant must submit to the consequences of such an extraordinary transaction. His Lordship was therefore of opinion that the plaintiff's explanation of the deed being in her possession was unreasonable one, viz:—that it was deposited as security for repayment of the loan of Rs. 3,000; and believing her story in this respect, the question was, was she entitled to sue in respect of it. Had the original note been forthcoming, or a copy in which he could place confidence, then undoubtedly she could sue under the authority of the cases in which she had referred to; but there being no note, she could only sue in respect of the loan, and the question arose whether she had shown that the money which was lent was in fact her money, and had been given to her by her husband. Undoubtedly, if not in law, there might be a gift between husband and wife which might be supported by a Court of Equity; but the plaintiff says it was entirely her husband's money, and remained so, but there was a writing by him to the effect that it was to belong to her after his death, which he told her was similar to a will made in her favour. The result of her evidence, putting it at the highest, was that he intended the money should be hers after his death, and to make the matter more simple, had the promissory note made out in her name and told his son-in-law that the money was to be repaid to her. That amounted, not to a gift to his wife at the time, but to the nature of a testamentary disposition. It amounts to this, that he says—"I give you this money to have after my death, and I put the bond, matter in this form so that you will have greater facilities in obtaining it." Therefore, the question resolved itself into this,—was the Court to act on the simple statement of the woman, uncorroborated by anything else, that the money was intended to be hers on her husband's death? It was obvious that if the Court were to act on uncorroborated statements of this kind, the law would be open to any amount of frauds. It might of course happen that a woman in such a case was speaking exactly the truth, but it was necessary for the Court to act on the principle of not deciding in favour of the wife when no corroborative evidence was offered. In either case, whether it was regarded in the present instance as a gift from the husband to the wife, or as a testamentary disposition intended by the husband to be made of this money, there was no evidence of it beyond the uncorroborated statement of the wife, the note, as he said before, being entirely out of consideration. Consequently, she had established no title to the money, as belonging to herself, and she could therefore sue only as a representative of the estate. Even if it were to be regarded in some way as a testamentary disposition, it would be necessary for her to prove it as a will and take out probate. If there was such a thing as a verbal will, this was to be regarded as a verbal will existing merely on a verbal statement of the testator himself, and even in that case of course she could not sue until she had proved it. In fact, the only case in which she could now be entitled to sue would be that in which she could show there was a perfect gift. His Lordship did not think her own evidence even showed that such a thing was intended: and if it was intended, he could only say the evidence was not sufficient to establish it. Consequently, not having shown that she had any title in herself to it, as distinguished from its being a part of her husband's estate, the plaintiff, not having taken out letters of administration, was not in a position to sue. His Lordship was therefore of opinion that the plaint must be dismissed, and the parties must pay their own costs. Of course, the plaintiff might now proceed, after what he had said, to take out letters of administration and sue for it, and she would be entitled to two-thirds of it; but he was of opinion it was a debt due to the estate, and she could not recover in the present action. He should advise the parties now, if they had any commonsense, that the defendant should pay to the plaintiff two-thirds of the amount, and retain the remainder; if not she must proceed again and sue as the representative of her husband's estate, in which case she would be entitled to obtain two-thirds.

INDIAN EXRATCTS.

ARREST OF NOTORIOUS OUTLAWS.

HONIA BIN BHAGOJEE KENGLIA, the notorious dacoit leader, outlawed since 1872, and on whose head a reward of Rs. 2,000 has been offered by Government, and Jowjee bin Bahiroo Dhowla, one of the gang for whose apprehension Rs. 200 has been offered by Government, were both apprehended about 2 P. M. of the 15th instant in a house near the village of Nandgaum, Taluka Kurjat, Zillah Tanna, by a party of police on special duty from the Tanna and Poona districts under the command of special duty Chief Constable Gunputrao Mulhari of the Tanna Police, acting under the orders of Captain Daniell, the officer deputed some two months ago to break up the gang. The apprehension of Honia and Jowjee was effected without any casualty beyond a slight wound on Honia's hand caused by his grasping the sword bayonet of one of his captors, and a slight cut on the head of Jowjee, who drew his sword to resist apprehension, but was at once overpowered. The outlaws were fortunately found asleep or a fierce resistance might have been expected. Honia was brought into Poona by Captain Daniell by the Mail train on Wednesday, and handed over at the station by that officer to the custody of Mr. Trenr. Since Captain Daniell took the field against the dacoits in June last, four of the gang have been apprehended, viz.:—

Bhagu walud Luximon.
Bhema walud Ooma Savla.
Honia walud Bhaguji Khenglia.
Jowjee walud Bahiroo Dhowla.

THE BAUFFREMONT CASE.

(*The World.*)

THE difficulties between the Prince de Bauffremont and his wife have assumed, at last, a public character, and have raised a strange and exciting question of international law. It has, consequently, become worth while to tell the story shortly as a whole.

In 1861 Mademoiselle Valentine de Caraman-Chimay, a Belgian, was married to Prince Paul de Bauffremont, a Frenchman. The marriage turned out a failure; the husband exhibited the largest possible capacity for diversified infidelity and multiform brutality; the wife applied to the Courts for a separation; the husband resisted her demand; they pleaded furiously for eight years; they exhausted all the subtleties of procedure, all the degrees of jurisdiction, and all the shapes of mutual reproach; but the evidence against the husband was too crushing, and at last, on 1st August 1874, a legal separation was pronounced in favour of the wife, and the custody of the two children who had been born at the beginning was attributed to her.

So far all was natural enough, as times go. There is, unfortunately, nothing unusual in the tale up to this point.

But soon after the separation was effected, Madame de Bauffremont did something new, something of which the like has not yet been seen under the sun.

There is a country called Saxe-Altenburg. It is not much bigger than Brighton Downs; but it has the privilege of possessing a peculiar legislation with respect to separated wives. The legislation in question may, or may not, extend to the whole of Germany; very likely it does, for laws are growing uniform now throughout the empire; but at all events, according to the code of Altenburg, a wife who is simply separated from her husband by a judgment (but not divorced) is considered to be as free as if she were effectively and really divorced from him, and to have consequently acquired the privileges rights, and powers of an absolutely independent woman.

This being so, the Princesse de Bauffremont went to Saxe-Altenburg, told her story, and got herself naturalised as a Saxe-Altenburger, which means that she became a German subject.

Secondly, she abandoned the Roman Catholic religion, which, like the French law, does not permit divorce, and declared herself a Greek Catholic.

Thirdly, in her new capacities of a German and a Greek, she went to Berlin, in October 1875, and there married Prince Georges Bibesco, son of the ex-Hospodar of Wallachia.

When M. de Bauffremont heard of all this he became, as is his habit, angry. His hatred of his wife is altogether superlative; he has fought with her for years; he has been vanquished by her; he has been covered with mud by her; but he is still her husband, and in that capacity he really had some justification for objecting to her marrying another man.

So he went to law with her again, and called upon the French tribunals to declare the new marriage, null. Strong language was used during the pleadings. The marriage was publicly described as being not only illegal and immoral, as being not only wrong in law and in conscience, but as an abomination and a horror—as being, in fact, worthy of Germany. The Tribunal of First Instance seemed to share a considerable portion of these views; for it annulled, last March, both the naturalisation and the marriage, implying thereby, apparently, that it claimed the power of quashing acts performed in a foreign country under a foreign law.

Hereon a new element of difficulty appeared upon the scene. The German lawyers grew indignant at this audacious contempt of the legislation of the Fatherland. Out spoke Holtzendorff of Munich and Bluntschli of Heidelberg, and out spoke a good many others too, only, as the fame of those others does dot extend to this side of the Rhine, it is useless to enumerate their names. They asked the French tribunal, in special pamphlets and in newspapers, what it meant by this impertinent interference with their laws. They told it that German laws are made for German subjects; that Madame de Bauffremont had legally become a German subject, and had legally married as a German subject; and they finished up their arguments by a gentle suggestion that France had better take care what she is about, and not presume to discuss the rights and acts of united and almighty Germany. Bluntschli's words are: 'Calmer reflection will necessarily lead back the French tribunals to the respect which is due to international rights, and will prevent all action against the Princess Bibesco; for an attack upon her would provoke a conflict with the State, which alone is competent in this affair, and which would regard such an attack as an offence against its sovereignty.'

The question assumed, therefore, the immediate form of an encounter between the contradictory legislations of the two countries, and the prospective character of a possible State quarrel. And this awkward difficulty arose unluckily between the very two nations who were the most certain to be mutually provoked it.

Such was the state of feeling when the case came on again before the Court of Appeal of Paris on the 11th instant. The arguments which were employed there against the Princess will present themselves naturally to most English minds, for they were the arguments of common sense, of common honesty and of common decency; they are so self-evident that it is useless to repeat them. The interest of the case lies almost exclusively in the arguments of the other side.

Roughly they were as follows:

No one can have two nationalities at once. (The Princess has proved that it is possible to have four nationalities successively, but it may be admitted that even she can possess only one at a time.) No one can belong to two countries at the same moment. (The Princess has shown, however, that she can belong to two husbands simultaneously.) The Princess cannot be a French subject in France and a German subject—or rather, since her second marriage, a Roumanian subject—out of France. Nationality is an indivisible property. It is a principle everywhere that the acquisition of a new nationality absolutely destroys the previous nationality, as was argued by the French Government against Lord Brougham in 1848, when he wanted to become naturalised as a Frenchman in France and to remain an Englishman in England. Consequently, if the Princess was rightly and completely naturalised as a German subject in Saxe-Altenburg, she has ceased to be a French subject anywhere. Her two previous qualities of a Belgian and a Frenchwoman have disappeared; she became by her naturalisation amenable to German law alone; and as the German law not only permitted her to marry again, but actually did marry her again, it follows indubitably that the marriage which she has contracted in virtue of that law is as good as was her previous marriage with M. de Bauffremont under the French law.

The acts of naturalisation and of marriage were both performed in the strictest accordance with the present code and the present practice of Germany. The naturalisation was granted by the Government of Saxe-Altenburg, after deliberation of the Council of State, and on a report from the Minister of the Interior. It was, according to the law of the land, a perfectly regular act, possessing all the forms and conditions required by the statutes of Saxe-Altenburg; it was delivered by the competent public authorities, in conformity with the constitutional prescript of the State. The ducal Government, in the plenitude of its sovereign rights, conferred the Saxe-Altenburg nationality on a foreign woman separated from her husband. This new Altenburg citizen, utilising and applying her rights as a German, married a Roumanian publicly at Berlin, with all the forms required by the Prussian law. The marriage was so thorough, so correct, and so complete in all its conditions, that when the German authorities were applied to by the French embassy at Berlin for information about it, the answer was in substance, 'It is all perfectly right, and we are ready to do it again with anybody else, whenever you like.'

What more can possibly be asked for? It is evident to the German mind that if people are not satisfied by such arguments as these they must be terribly difficult to please.

There is, however, one small point which is worth adding, though it was not mentioned by the counsel for the Princess. Not only does the French law prohibit all the things that were done in Germany, but the Roumanian law prohibits them too! So that a Roumanian subject and a French subject go to Germany, and perform there under the protection of local laws, acts which are absolutely forbidden by the national law of each of them. Odd that!

And yet those acts are all strictly legal—in Germany.

There remains another question, which has been angrily discussed in France, and indeed throughout the Continent. Irrespective of the civil consequence of her second marriage, can the Princess be made criminally responsible in France for bigamy and adultery?

She cannot be pursued in Germany, for there she has committed no crime at all—on the contrary. And it is difficult to see how she can be pursued in France, as a claimed or putative French subject, for acts which she has committed in another country as an accepted citizen of that other country, and in conformity with laws which, in that other country, authorise the very crimes of which France complains. Supposing the Princess came to France, and supposing she were arrested and imprisoned pending a criminal trial, what would happen then? She would of course at once appeal for protection to the German ambassador; and what else could Prince Hohenlohe do but go straight to the Duc Decazes, and say to him, 'You must let Princess out at once my dear Duke, and you must beg her pardon very humbly, and you must give her an indemnity if she wants one. She is an innocent injured woman—according to my instructions, I mean—and I am ordered to claim her immediate release'? If ever Prince Bismarck wants a pretext for a sudden quarrel with France, he has one here ready to his hand; he has only to say: 'My dear Princess Bibesco, render me the service of going to France, and of getting yourself arrested. I will have you out directly, or—if not—you'll have the triumphant satisfaction of being the cause of my taking Paris again.'

The Paris Court of Appeal has evidently felt the political difficulty of the position, for its judgment (given on the 17th instant) is different in terms and in result from that which the lower tribunal pronounced in March; it is guarded and prudent; it feebly recognises the sovereign right of another country to do as it likes with its own laws; it does not pretend, as the first judgment did, that the act of naturalisation is void; and though it persists in declaring the marriage null, it particularly says that the effect of the declaration is limited to the French frontier—that it refers solely to the incapacity of the Princess, as a French wife, to contract that marriage; and that it in no way disputes the power of the German law to perform it. Furthermore, it omits all allusion to the right of Prince de Bauffremont to pursue his wife criminally; a right which the judgment of the lower tribunal had expressly recognised.

The case is now going up to the Court of Cassation; it will probably come on at the end of the year before that supreme jurisdiction.

The excitement which it has provoked in continental society is excessive; for both the principle involved and the circumstances under which that principle has applied are new and irritating. The exploits which the Princesse de Bauffremont-Bibesco has performed in Germany are manifestly legal in Germany—there can be no doubt whatever on that element of the question; but is it honest or moral of a foreign Government to denaturalise a French subject in order to bestow upon her the power of legally effecting acts which are criminal in France? The Saxe-Altenburg Government cannot seriously pretend that it was ignorant of the motive and object which the Princesse de Bauffremont had in view when she applied to it for naturalisation. The end was evident at the beginning. It is not, therefore, surprising that a good many of the French should have become bitter about it all, and that other people beside the French should be asking whether no steps can be taken to prevent by treaty a recurrence of proceedings which, however legal they may be locally, are cosmopolitanly immoral and internationally offensive.

FURTHER EXPERIMENTS WITH THE EIGHTY-ONE-TON GUN.

(*Times.*)

A FURTHER and probably the final stage in the experiments with the 81-ton gun at Woolwich was reached July 26, when with a bore enlarged to 16 inches, and with projectiles weighing each over three-quarters of a ton, it was again fired with varying charges of powder, and with most satisfactory results. By a coincidence worthy of remark, the Italian Government transport Europa, which had brought some Italian powder to the Royal Arsenal, was lying in the river close to the butts, having on board the first of the 100-ton guns which were ordered of Sir William Armstong for the Italian iron clads, which gun, a 17-inch, has just been turned out at Elswick, and shipped without proof at Newcastle. Another circumstance of note was the presence during part of the trials of M. MacMahon, who is a lieutenant of French Hussars and son of the President of the French Republic. He was accompanied by General Cannolly, the military Attache of the British Embassy at Paris, and by several French officers, and they had spent the earlier part of the day in an inspection of the Royal Artillery Barracks, taking luncheon at the mess-room. The interval since the gun was last fired has been fully occupied in enlarging the bore and re-rifling it, the weight of the gun being thereby somewhat diminished. The carriage, on the contrary, has increased its weight by some three tons, it having been necessary to raise the trunnions ten feet higher than their original position in order to give the gun sufficient rocking room to allow of 10 degrees elevation. No such elevation, nor any at all, is required at the butts; but the carriage, intended in the first place only for this preliminary proof, has behaved so well that it is to be used through the more advanced trials at Shoeburyness, and it has been requisite to adapt it accordingly. The conversion of the gun to a 16-inch bore is a merely experimental proceeding, the policy of which was much debated, but the result, as exemplified in yesterday's practice, has fully justified it. Five rounds were fired, the projectile of 1,700lbs. weight and the 1½ inch cube powder being employed throughout, the only variation being in the quantity of powder, which, beginning at 250lbs., rose by 10lbs. at a time to 290lbs. This is less than the cartridges which have been fired when the bore was smaller and the shot lighter, but the velocities obtained were magnificent in comparison, and the pressures on the bore were low in a most satisfactory degree. The strain, as recorded by the crusher gauges, scarcely exceeded a mean of 21 tons on the inch, which is far below the guaranteed endurance of the gun, and the velocity with which the enormous bolt was hurled through the air exceeded 1,450 feet per second. This, though not equal to the flight of the smaller projectiles, represents a vast increased energy, and, taken in connection with the recent trials at Shoeburyness, it may safely be reckoned that the gun is capable of acting with battering force at a range of four or five miles, while, at its favourite range of 2,000 yards, it may be relied upon to hit fairly, and destroy utterly anything the size of a fishing smack, or larger. The increased resistance offered by the weightier projectile gave to the reports of the gun a sharper concussion than has been before experienced, but the increased confidence of the spectators is manifested by their nearer approach to the gun as the experiments proceed. Further trials are to be made this week.

PICKINGS FROM "PUNCH".—JULY 29.

GEOGRAPHY AND FINANCE.

Lady Visitor (examining the school). "What's the capital of Turkey?"

Bright Little Scholar. "Please, 'M, it ain't got none—it's Bankrup'!!"

THE SILENT HOUR!'

"When shall you come home, mummy darling?"
"Not till the middle of the night, my love!"
"Not till the middle of the night!—when the *clocks strike nothing!*"

CANDOUR.

Spinster Excruciatist (the least elderly). "Two tickets to Broadstairs, please."

Facetious Clerk. "Single ladies?"

Spinster (with a weak-minded sense of humour). "I regret to say we are, Sir! First class, if you please!"

AT THE SEASIDE.

(Thermometer 85° in the shade on the Pier.)

Seasidist (already very much sunburnt). Why am I like an English poet?

Charles (his friend). Too hot for guessing. Give't up.

Seasidist (slowly). Because *I'm Browning*.

Charles (his friend—up till that moment). Oh!

[Retires under an umbrella, and dozes. Curtain.

THOUGHTS ON THE "THUNDERER."

In fight upon the Ocean wave
Britannia still can trust her Men.
But will her Ships as well behave,
And prove as trusty then?

For note this difference 'twixt the case
Of cruiser as compared with crew;
Blue Jackets of the olden race:
And Iron-clad Steamers new.

Plain sailing, they capsize or clash,
And founder in a quiet sea.
How, in the roar, and smoke, and flash
Of battle will it be?

The valour which our Tars ne'er lacked
Will do as much as mortal may;
But then will valves and stopcocks act
Aright in danger's day?

Besides the risk of being blown
Up, haply, by a foreign foe,
Each craft with boilers bears her own
Torpedoes down below.

A "trial trip" has shown, one day
What may betide us on the main.
No more, but help, as best we may,
Survivors of the slain.

LADY PSYCHE'S GARDEN PARTY.

O Happy institution of July!
Just at its fiercest is Appollos'a-anger,
And wit from Parliament begins to die,
And dullards fill the stifling air with clangour,
And scarce a cloudlet flecks the azure sky,—
Then how it cheers the unutterable languor,
If a Club friend exclaims, in accents hearty,
"To-morrow's Lady Psyche's Garden Party."

Rises a cool refreshing vision. Shady
Alleys of verdure—interspace of lawn—
The calm sweet presence of the dominant lady
(Last season shy as the Venusian's fawn")—
Fair forms of beauty in their happy heyday,
From whose gay dreams all trouble is withdrawn—
Swans gliding on the royal river's reaches—
The maddest music and the juiciest peaches.

Can any man on such a lovely scene
Gaze, and be cynical? Bright dresses flutter,
And Bright eyes glance, and lips untouched by teen
Idyllic nonsense indolently utter:
And even the merry maid becomes a queen,
Who, fresh from frock succinct, and bread and butter,
French verbs, piano practice, all things dry,
Flits through the air a radiant butterfly.

Time like the Thames, will linger not, but rushes
On to the glory of the evening come,
And, ere the saffron sunset softly flushes,
The clustering carriages are ordered home.
Sum up the whole: gay words, sweet smiles, soft blushes,
Yets evanescent as the Clicquot's foam—
Perhaps one maiden fair has found a lover,
And Lady Psyche's Garden Party's over.

* "Hinnuleo similis."—HOR. i. 23.

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